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WORLD MISSIONS

By Virgil A. Sly

A Crusade for a Christian World

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World Missions

by

Virgil A. Sly

Division of Foreign Missions

A Crusade for a Christian World

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The Supreme Task

"During the past two years I have traveled up and down the world visiting the destitute people of many countries. Never in all my life have I seen such deep-seated misery, such suffering, such illimitable woe. And although, thank God, many countries have achieved remarkable progress on the road to physical recovery, others are still in desperate need. I feel sure that the American people will, out of their abundance, want to help meet this need.

"But the outstanding and haunting fact among the war-devastated peoples today is their utter bankruptcy of spiritual life. Faith is gone; hope is eclipsed by disillusionment and utter despair. The very foundations have crumbled. If we are to rebuild Western civilization the most fundamental task must be to undergird disillusioned peoples who have lost faith in God and man with new faith and hope.

"That is the supreme task to which men of vision and faith in this and other countries must rise. Such regeneration will far exceed in difficulty the work of physical rehabilitation. The only possible foundations for stable institutions or nations or civilizations are the fundamentals taught by Jesus Christ—the inescapable power of a ruling God, the ultimately conquering force of love, the superlative and transcending value of human personality. Puny man cannot change the tremendous and eternal fact that this is God's world." Francis B. Sayre.

The World and its Needs

"Declare His glory among the nations, His marvelous works among all the peoples." Psalm 96:3.

"The voice of one that crieth, prepare ye in the wilderness, the way of Jehovah; make level in the desert a highway for our God." Isaiah 40:3.

"The Mighty One, God, Jehovah, hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof." Psalm 50:1.

"For it is written, As I live, saith the Lord, to me every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall confess to God." Romans 14:11.

I. The World and Its Needs

"We and all mankind, stand on the threshold of one of those dark and evil periods in the history of humanity in which all that man has built and thought for thousands of years is submerged by a surge of primitivism. This has happened before and man has emerged to reach new glories. But this time he has at his command one of the elemental forces of the world, a force that can destroy civilization."

"Our Share of The Night" by Drew Middleton

"If something radical is needed to set the world right, as none can deny, something radical must happen to the Church. To remain content with our present presuppositions and present practice, and to assume, as we often unthinkingly do, that the life and organization of the Church will be much the same in ten, twenty or fifty years' time as they are today, is, whether we admit it or not, to be oblivious to the revolution that is taking place in human society. What changes will be required we may not yet be able to see. But only if we are stripped and ready to move out into new ways can the Church hope to exercise moral and spiritual leadership in the era of atomic power."

"The Era of Atomic Power"
published by The Student Christian Movement

The World in Transition

It is against the background of such pronouncements and impressions that the world program of the church must be studied and evaluated. It becomes increasingly apparent that the church must plan a grand strategy of world witness comparable to the world needs which confronts it. To do this the church must assess its world program in the light of the same condition confronting it. In the past months the Foreign Missions Conference of North America has been studying world trends which must affect the program of the church in its world outreach. These trends are presented here because into their pattern must fit the future program of the world church and more specifically our own program of world Christian witness.

**Priorities in World Witness*

The world is becoming a unit

With the development of scientific achievements, the telescoping of distance in connection with travel and communication, and the inte-

* A report to the Committee on Reference and Counsel of The Foreign Mission Conference of North America by Sarah S. Lyon.

gration and industrializing of society, it has become impractical to think of the world in fragments without also thinking of it as a whole.

The "One World" concept is fundamental to all our considerations but no one knows better than leaders of missions that barriers of language, custom, religion and nationalism—worshipped as sovereignty—still exist.

The peoples of the world are coming to the fore

No longer can statesmen smoothly deal with each other, at the same time ignoring the masses of the population, their necessities and their desires. Minorities formed by racial groups, industrial workers, youth, and women are thinking boldly and they are learning the techniques of action.

The value of the individual, the needs of the mass, have always been present in the Christian ethos but today, this idea has penetrated into other areas of thought. Political leaders, the world around, are according worth to the judgment of peoples and are putting their requirements at the center of official deliberations.

A world order based on law is seen to be essential

The United Nations is struggling to become effective. A federation of all nations, victors, vanquished and neutrals, is the admitted ultimate objective and provision has been made for a review of the charter of the present organization in ten years. The weary road from the present set-up to the desired one can be traveled but only if the peoples of the world so will.

Where, in more generous measure than in church groups, should be found the faith, sagacity and energy to elicit this response—faith in the possibility of achieving "a federal world government founded upon law and representative of true principles of international democracy", sagacity in interpreting how each nation's sovereignty can be used in concerted world effort, and energy in rallying public opinion to support such a plan?

"*A world of peace to survive must rest upon and be suffused with those age-old principles which churches have been teaching throughout the centuries.*" *Wendell L. Willkie.*

World government is futile without world fellowship. All writers and speakers agree that a moral base alone spells security. Ethics have been distorted by war's exigencies. Alike in hideous and respectable

guise the forces of evil are rampant. In many parts of the world including our own, youth is on the loose.

How then can men of goodwill of every race and creed fail to unite to build an "intellectual and spiritual fellowship reaching around the earth in one world neighborhood of human brotherhood?" Can Christians hold themselves apart from such a general effort and limit themselves to their own denominational and group interests?

The time is short; the situation is urgent!

The past thirteen months have shown even the most complacent optimist that, to ward off impending catastrophe, security efforts must be greatly speeded.

"Events move too quickly nowadays for the slow adjustments of nature and of time."

The atom bomb is not just one more bomb. Uranium releases primary energy like that of the sun and the stars; everything else is secondary or stored energy.

Add to this the recently announced initial discoveries in the field of radio, radar, poison gas, biological warfare and in forms of propulsion, and one perforce accepts the present as offering a crisis that the past did not have. "The human mind must jump." "It is a race between the ethics of Jesus and human destruction."

As Christians, we rely on God. We know that he is unhurried, timeless. But if some of his children are rushing toward destruction, are others of his children to go quietly about their customary tasks at their usual tempo until the disaster befalls?

WORLD MISSION TRENDS

The great trends of world significance in the secular field have their counterparts in the field of missionary endeavor and must be taken into account when a world mission strategy is being planned. The Foreign Missions Conference of North America reveals in its study the implications of these world trends in the field of missionary strategy.

**Toward One World*

As in the world outside, so in the world of missions, references to the desperate need of the whole world and its peoples abound. This is

* A report to the Committee of Reference and Counsel of The Foreign Mission Conference of North America by Sarah S. Lyon.

true even when a board is operating in only two or three fields. A world organized to maintain peace, provide security and guarantee human rights is regarded as essential, something for which mission leaders must work unremittingly.

Europe—yes, America, is now within the purview of missions. Recurrently emphasized are a partnership of East and West and the strengthening of the younger churches.

To hold area and world conferences and to arrange for the visitation of leaders between the churches abroad and our own churches,—these are felt to be a means of world-building, offering as they do the direct contact of personalities from different countries and the exchange of varied cultural ideas.

Enlarging the program

Every report shows eyes lifted to wider horizons, blueprints to institute more kinds of Christian service and plans in the making for preparing more missionaries to present Christ's message to larger numbers of people.

A blurring—or is it more accurately to be described as a blending?—appears in the relations of home and foreign missions, in the assumption of men's and women's responsibilities, and in the division of work for peace and other aspects of the missionary program.

As a means of reinforcing the direct work of missionaries, suggestions are made that those in sympathy with the work of missions should be sought for appointment to diplomatic staffs and that Christian business men abroad should be linked with missions or at least should "carry the spirit of missions."

To the long-recognized categories of evangelistic, medical and educational missions are being added a number of new ones such as social service, scientific training, home arts, industrial cooperatives, finance administration, and centers for discussion and rest. As illustration of the variety this represents, let me cite the Student Volunteer Movement which lists 1900 vacancies and names twelve types of missionary recruits other than evangelists. Nor does this list include the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., or relief workers.

A recent development affording a new type of expansion is the center which combines evangelistic, educational, medical, social service and other programs, operating as a general unit but having clearly

defined personnel and institutions for the different parts of the work. Furthermore, the agricultural and medical groups are beginning to make regional plans, thus stretching their facilities over a wider area.

In addition there are joint projects in expanding into new fields or parts of fields. These projects are directed by two or more boards working together.

Recognition of the importance of people

Regard for people, whether the individual or the mass, is to be observed in the mission circle as in the world at large. The brotherhood of races, chosen for emphasis by many church groups, has become one of the conscious goals of mission effort.

Another evidence of concern for the people is the tendency to search out their fundamental needs and heart's desire. Emissaries, deputations, planning conferences, research,—all are an attempt to get closer to vital needs and to listen to the voice of the "common man" expressing those needs. So we find appearing in the current literature describing the missionary task, outlines of relief projects for the destitute and distressed, literacy for the unlettered, and the training of farmers and industrial workers for the man eking out a living below the subsistence level.

Above the poverty line is the leader. To get in touch with him is the eager aim of board executives because he is felt to have a significant contribution to make to the cause of missions. In many cases the Christian leader abroad has lived where the war swept over him, and his suffering has changed his outlook and deepened his faith. To understand and to share his experience vicariously, at least to a small degree, is to hope to catch some of his vision and his spirit. Thus is born a desire on the part of missionaries and board leaders so deep-seated that a visit abroad today is more sincerely desired than any other assignment. In many boards the postwar program awaits the return from the field of such deputations.

Their first emphasis is already seen to be the need of relief. A recent report on "Orphaned Missions" states succinctly, "People are carrying on doggedly or waiting patiently for deliverance" and a college professor returning from Japan writes to Douglas Horton in regard to the ministers there, "The simple routine of keeping alive has become a major issue."

To transfer control of churches and other institutions in the field from western to indigenous hands has long been the stated aim of

missions. Recent publications refer to this on almost every page attesting its supreme value for the present period.

How to reach more people through the use of modern media is an oft repeated question. The experiments in the employment of broadcasting,—as in the "Voice of the Andes"—the installation of public address systems for speaking to mass audiences, the showing of moving pictures or projection slides, the use of music, the printing of newspapers,—all suggest new ways of extending the message intended not for the few but for the many. As J. Merle Davis cogently points out, the vast increase of ratio in population growth compared with present accessions to the church makes such an expansion of paramount importance.

Representatives of the people of other countries are coming to North America,—educators, students, journalists, labor delegates, government and business agents and travelers. To become acquainted with them is to learn to know the ideas prevailing in their countries. A beginning of such acquaintance is being sought by church leaders, especially in the foreign student field.

The practicability of cooperation

A long-treasured theory, almost a doctrine,—cooperation has had a high place in missionary addresses and discussions. But how slowly has it found its way into accustomed practice. At last, however, cooperation is becoming a tool.

Boards are working together to accomplish larger and more effective results as in the case of the penetration of Arabia and the Sudan, in the evangelization of the Andean Indians in South America, in the postwar approach to Japan, and in educational and medical institutions. Church organizations are working together, too, as in the case of common relief enterprises, in mutual efforts for adequate liaison with the united nations and governments, and in the field of public relations. An encouraging, though limited, interest in cooperation with other branches of the Christian church or with other faiths and with organizations and movements outside the church is increasingly apparent.

Accelerating the time-table

Like the press, the pulpit and the public platform, the church publications and speakers on missions express a sense of urgency and the need of more swiftly spreading goodwill and the principles of Christ's

teachings before it is too late. Earnest calls are sounded for missionary recruits in greater numbers and for larger funds to support them. Men and messages fly across the world by the fastest means available.

SUMMARY OF WORLD MISSION TRENDS IN LIGHT OF PRIORITY FOR ACTION

In light of the studies of world Christian priorities and world mission trends the summary indicated below is indicative of the direction of the pooled thinking of Protestant missions. These priorities are the basis of world mission action and will have direct bearing upon the total world missionary movement in the years ahead.

*a. Nothing less than a world plan or evangelization can meet the present crisis.

b. Relief of distress and a rehabilitation program for Christian personnel, churches and institutions in areas directly affected by the war must precede or accompany new enterprises.

c. Many other forms of Christian service need to be added to evangelistic, educational and medical work in order to touch the basic needs of the people and to reach them in much larger numbers.

d. Control must pass into the hands of the leaders of each country.

e. Missions can no longer afford to move in a sphere of their own but should seek helpful relationships with a great variety of other groups.

f. Time is of the essence.

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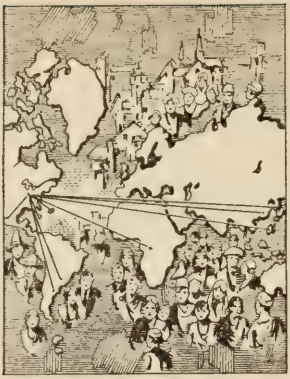
* A report to the Committee of Reference and Counsel of The Foreign Mission Conference of North America by Sarah S. Lyon.



The World Strategy of The United Christian Missionary Society

"The people that sat in darkness saw a great light: And to them that sat in the region and shadow of death to them did light spring up." Matt. 4:16.

"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life." John 3:16.

"And his dominion shall be from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth." Zeckhariah 9:10.

"Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; that they are white already unto harvest." John 4:35.

II. The World Strategy of The United Christian Missionary Society

A Planned Mission Strategy

The United Christian Missionary Society as a part of the great world missionary program is planning its mission strategy to the best thinking of its missionary staff and in line with the thinking of Protestant missions as has been outlined in the preceding sections of this pamphlet and has listed in the following paragraphs its considered program along these lines of thought and endeavor.

Toward One World

The United Christian Missionary Society's concept of the task before it involves nothing less than a world-wide church. This means not only bringing the mission into the fellowship of the World Church but also building into the younger churches a concept of world brotherhood and world community. It also requires the building of such a concept into the minds of the churchmen of America. This interpretation will enable the church to feel that the mission which it conducts is not apart from the fellowship of the church involving ever closer relationships throughout the years to come.

The process of working toward a concept of one world in the Christian sense involves a basic understanding of world community. It is obvious that all of our technological advance, our scientific achievements, our development of world communication have failed miserably in establishing this sense of community and neighborliness that we had anticipated would occur. The Christian sense of world community presupposes sharing in such a way that the processes of peace and good will may operate through a mutual concern for the welfare of all people throughout the world. This necessitates a sense of world need and no movement is better qualified than the church to assess this world need and interpret it in light of world resources and their bearing upon the greatest possible good for the individual and for mankind in the aggregate. This whole process looks to the development of world churchmanship that sees in the church universal the same pattern whether the individual churchman is in Africa, India, South America, China or the United States. It is obvious that if these concepts are to be developed there must be greater world cooperation. Therefore, it is the task for our church to join hands with those who are aligned in common purposes and ideals to work out these ends together.

In these times it is necessary to utilize the total resources of the mission to achieve the objective of a maximum presentation of the gospel of Christ among the people of the earth. This will necessitate our producing the courage which will enable us to discard those instruments that are not productive and to seek new ones that are.

The test must be on whether they are instruments that enable us to present, with the greatest possible effectiveness, the total message of Jesus Christ. To make it more specific, if we have schools, hospitals or evangelistic programs that are not producing in terms of bringing people into the fellowship of the church of Christ, then our responsibility is to see to it that they do become productive or discard them and seize upon approaches that are productive.

The task of world missions for our day must take into account the possibilities of an enlarged partnership of the churches in mission lands with churches in America recognizing that these churches of the mission have a contribution to make to the thought and activity of the world message of Christ. Therefore, the church in America does not send forth but shares with these younger churches of the mission. This will encourage a new spirit to develop within the mission churches and will give new life to the older churches as they share together. It also requires that the churches in America accord to the mission churches the right to discover truth as they see it and to give to them the largest possible autonomy in order that they may bring forth a church that is as rich in its tradition and as vigorous in its creativity as the church within America itself. It is possible that one of the ways to achieve this end will be an exchange of leadership between the churches. Nationals should be brought from our mission fields to America to preach from our pulpits and for general service that will enable us to have a wider sharing of common ideals and purposes within the Kingdom of God.

World missions thus conceived will enlarge our concern about the spiritual and physical rehabilitation of the people of the world, not only in our need to meet these spiritual and physical necessities but to enable us to help create an environment where the spiritual development of a people may grow and become creative in itself. There is little question that the vigor of the church in America has been due in a large part to the fact that the physical needs in America have been met on such a high level. It is difficult to develop spiritual qualities among people who are in a constant struggle for life. With this concept, it becomes necessary that the World Church aid people to main-

tain peace, provide security and to guarantee human rights throughout the world.

Therefore, the maximum presentation of the gospel calls upon mission societies to restudy their total approach in order that these objectives may be obtained, to look with critical eyes upon its institutions and its methods, to enlarge its sharing processes with the younger churches, and to be concerned with the environment in which its program is being presented as it affects the well being of people.

Enlarging the Program

The work of the churches through The United Christian Missionary Society in its world outreach has never measured up to the opportunity that confronted it. The mission church has shown phenominal growth but in comparison with the need it has not met the opportunities before it. In fact, it could be said that the United Society has never fully occupied any one of the areas for which it has assumed responsibility. The reason that the Society has not been able to meet these opportunities is the lack of resources resulting in inadequate budgets.

This also involves the problem of personnel which has been limited because of the lack of resources. The foreign division has considered these problems and believes that the following suggestions are applicable to meet the situation.

First, if our world work is to do the task that is assigned to us, there must be larger resources. It has been figured that, if the foreign division could at this time double its income from the churches in America, it could put its world program on a minimum effective basis. The Crusade for a Christian World will give to the world work of the Society a new basis for the projection of its program. The askings from the Crusade deal largely with non-recurring items. But, if it stops there, it will fail to serve the world mission adequately because it is not enough to send missionaries out, they must be maintained on the field and this is where the real cost is involved. And in addition, it is necessary to provide those missionaries with such working funds as will enable them to give effective service. The Crusade must prepare the way for a larger annual income for world missions.

Second is the provision of an adequate staff. It has been estimated by the foreign division that, if they can maintain on the field a minimum of 300 missionaries, they can carry forward effectively the work they now have. To consider any program of expansion beyond the present program will demand a larger staff than this. If they could figure on

eventually maintaining 400 missionaries on the field, they would be doing a work that is comparable with their responsibility. This would enable them not only to maintain the work they are now doing but project that work within the areas that are their responsibility.

Third, the foreign division feels that there must be a greater evangelistic outreach. Evangelism is the basic task of the church and every effort will be put forth by the Society to extend the evangelistic purpose of the mission. A study, therefore, will be made to find out what means must be undertaken to see that this larger evangelistic outreach is maintained and developed.

Fourth, the church grows the fastest where there is the most aggressive national leadership. Plans are under way whereby the training of nationals may be intensified. Within the Crusade for a Christian World are scholarship funds that will send the nationals on to institutions of higher learning.

Fifth, it is necessary to make the medical service more mobile. In the past we have established hospitals; these must be maintained and enlarged. But, in addition, there must be provided field clinics that will take the ministry of healing out into the country among the people and thus enlarge the service of the church as well as meeting the desperate physical needs that are involved. This means the providing of motor equipment and a larger medical staff to meet this problem.

Sixth, it is necessary that we face the implications of enlarging the social service aspects of the total program as it deals with the welfare of people. This means providing in some countries trained rural leadership, for others it means a social service type of ministry that deals with the more congested communities. In some fields it means the developing of industrial cooperatives or other types of service that will lift the standard of living and the economic level of the people.

Seventh, it will be imperative to adopt new techniques of mission work. Radio is coming into its own and we should share in the program that is being launched by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and the International Missionary Council to present through regular radio channels creative programs that deal with the spiritual welfare of people. Also, many mission groups are making astounding strides with motion pictures and audio visual programs, slides and large picture sets. This will enable us to take directly through visual and hearing processes a more dramatic presentation of the message we have to convey.

Eighth, it is necessary that we make a factual study that will assess our responsibility to the areas for which we have assumed a leadership. This will involve the planning of new work within these areas in order that the field may be adequately covered. This will absorb the increased missionary staff we were discussing above and also the portion of the increased budget that must be provided. It is very necessary that we acquaint ourselves with the responsibility that is ours in meeting the needs of the areas for which we have assumed responsibility before the Christian world.

The Recognition of the Importance of People

The ministry of Jesus to the people of his day was always concerned with the individual needs of people and it is impossible for us to conceive of our task apart from the welfare of the person. People in the mass must never move us away from the individual person and his need.

Because the recognition of the importance of people in the Christian movement is essential, the Society intends to continue its policy of the transfer of control from the mission itself to national leadership as rapidly as possible. In other words, it aims to prepare a leadership that the church in the mission field may assume control of the work in order that the mission itself then may be free to extend its outreach into areas where it has never served before.

The foreign division is also concerned with finding processes for intercultural exchange through visits by American churchmen and through students and visitors coming to America and in this way establish a growing fellowship with the people of mission fields and with the churches of America.

Furthermore, it is desired that the mission churches begin to feel that they are a part of the church universal. This may be brought about by their feeling of being definitely a part of the brotherhood of the Disciples of Christ and through that brotherhood a partner in the great world Christian enterprise.

The Practicability of Cooperation

The United Society is thoroughly committed to the principle of cooperation in all of its mission fields. It feels, therefore, that it should participate to the limit of its resources in all forms of cooperative mission life wherever its missions are found.

This will involve active membership in such united church councils as Japan, China, Latin America, India, Philippine Islands and Africa. The mission must find ways whereby it not merely endorses such attitudes but participates in the program of such movements. However, this decision for cooperation must rest with the churches we have in these mission lands. They are autonomous churches and they are the ones to decide the extent of their participation in the programs of cooperation.

It is apparent that the world missionary program is moving out in tremendous united projects that will be most challenging to the total Protestant church of America. These projects include great united programs of education, printing, radio and medicine. The United Society is convinced that it has very definite responsibility in sharing in these enterprises and will assume its obligations in these projects.

As a people we also have a share in planning the total strategy for world missions. In creating these great movements, increasingly we must not only share in their planning but share in their projection.

Accelerating the Time Table

The biggest problem that faces the world mission is the urgency of the present situation. We haven't much time. The church with the tragic situations confronting it today does not have decades to make up its mind. It must do many things now for which it is ill prepared. It is our responsibility then to acquaint the churches with the urgency of doing a significant world job now.

It involves the organizing of our mission strategy in accord with the tempo of the world in which we live. It is true that the Word of God is timeless but the time of man is not. Decisions will be made in the next two, three, or five years that may affect the world mission of the church for many generations. The stepping up of the program cannot be accomplished without the total resources of the brotherhood behind its world outreach.

It is necessary to provide adequate tools with which the missionaries work: homes, buildings, schools, hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, churches, all of these things are necessary to conduct a permanent and established work for the Kingdom of God. The Crusade for a Christian World will enable us to make a very significant start in this program. The longer outreaches of the program demand the increased support of the churches.

Above all, we must build into the minds of our people a blue print of the needs of the fields in which we are working in order that the support for the enterprise may be laid within these needs. An endeavor will be made to plan the program ahead for a decade or even a quarter of a century, so that our people can dream with our missionaries for the expansion of the work of the Kingdom of God throughout the years ahead.

Problems That Must Be Solved

"When he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion for them, because they were distressed and scattered as sheep not having a shepherd." Matt. 9:36.

"Then saith he unto his disciples, the harvest indeed is plenteous, but the laborers are few." Matt. 9:37.

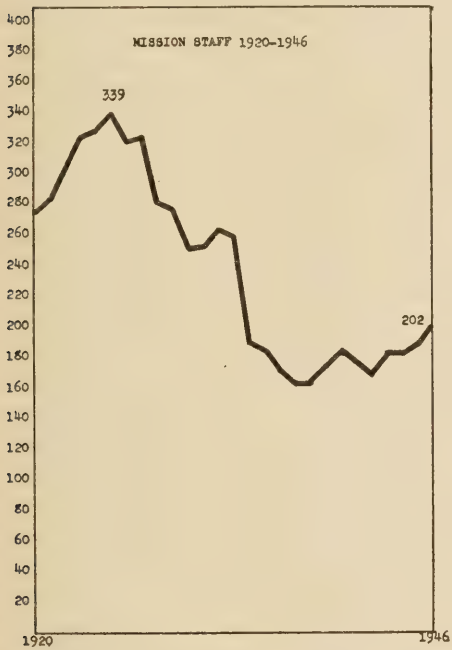
"I am the good shepherd, and I know mine own, and mine own know me." John 10:14.

III. Problems That Must Be Solved

The Basic Problems

As a basis for our thinking of the needs of the world mission work of The United Christian Missionary Society, it is necessary that we know the basic problems. In order that the askings of the foreign division in A Crusade for a Christian World become understandable, we shall discuss these problems as they relate to the staff, budget, work, fields and cooperation.

The Missionary Staff



The mission has been sadly understaffed since about 1930. In fact, the reduction in staff began prior to that time. The depression and the war intensified this problem. For the most part, the work has been held together in spite of these facts and, on the whole, splendid progress has been made but at a fearful cost to the health and service of the staff itself. The situation is about as follows: The high point of missionary personnel was in 1925 when there were 339 missionaries on the field. Because of the drastic reduction to the budget a large number had to be brought home. This reduction included bringing to America the entire staff of the Tibetan and Jamaican Missions and also practically eliminated the staff of the Philippines and Japan. The low point in personnel was reached in 1937 when there were 165 missionaries on the field. Since that time there has been a gradual upward climb until 1946 there were 202.

Since 1920, 113 members of the staff have retired and due to reasons such as health, the education of children and the entering of other types of Christian work, 281 additional members of the staff have left the

service of the Society. Within this 281 are included those who were brought home because of inadequate budgets to care for their support. In other words, since 1920 we have lost from retrenchment, retirement and other causes 394 missionaries and in this same time we have sent out 276, leaving our net staff at this time, 202.

New Missionaries

As has been stated in the preceding paragraph from 1920 to 1946, there has been sent to the field 276 new missionaries. The largest number of these was sent out in the early 20's and then from 1932 until 1944 the largest number that was sent out in any one year was 7, which was in 1944. In the two years, 1945 and 1946, 36 were sent out. The recruiting of missionaries was so low that in 1935 and 1941 not a single new missionary was sent to the field. This not only meant that few were being sent to the field but also that very few were being trained. This is due to the fact that there was no assurance that money could be raised to support the missionaries when they were sent out in addition to the staff already in the field. Then in addition to these two factors the Society had no funds with which to provide the extra training necessary for their service. However, when missionary organizations entered into its National Project, funds were provided that enabled the Society to enlist at least 100 new missionaries and provide for their training. This has enabled the Society to get into the field the 36 that have been mentioned. The Society now has over 50 young men and women in graduate training preparing for the field. Due to the fact that there is going to be continued losses in retirement and other causes, it will be necessary to step up enlistment and recruiting during the Crusade to enable the Society to meet the goal of 300 missionaries on the field. This will involve enlisting and training, within the next two or three years, at least 100 young people.

The need in the various fields to build the world staff up to a minimum of 300 is as follows: Africa, 51; Argentina, 2; China, 41; India, 41; Jamaica, 1; Japan, 3; Mexico, 5; Paraguay, 6; Philippine Islands, 4; Puerto Rico, 2. However, this only provides a staff that will carry forward the present work effectively and does not care for expanded work.

The United Christian Missionary Society is seeking the best qualified young people it can enlist for its world task. This means that the period of preparation for their work is, for the most part, much longer than

was required a few years ago. In addition to the B. A. degree, or its equivalent, there must be from one to three years of graduate work in preparation for the specific interest which they are to serve on the field. This, in itself, slows down the process but will provide well qualified staff and will enable them to meet effectively the intricate problems which are a part of modern mission work.

Staff Support

Although the problem of the budget will be discussed at length in another section, its bearing upon the maintaining of a missionary staff should be considered at this point. The United Christian Missionary Society provides a basic salary, and by no stretch of the imagination could this be called generous. This salary is augmented by children's allowances, by housing when on the field, transportation and medical expense, and there is a small allowance for additional living expenses in the United States during furlough. Despite these factors the truth remains that the salaries of the missionaries are pitifully inadequate. The high cost of all living is such that drastic steps must be taken in the immediate future to lift the salary level of the missionaries throughout the world. This in itself constitutes a major problem in the making of a budget for the Society. For example: on the present budget, an increase of 10% on missionaries' salaries would amount to approximately $25,000.00. Therefore, the Society is faced on the one hand of having insistent calls for additional staff and on the other hand equally insistent calls that the salary basis be raised if the missionaries are to be able to have a decent living.

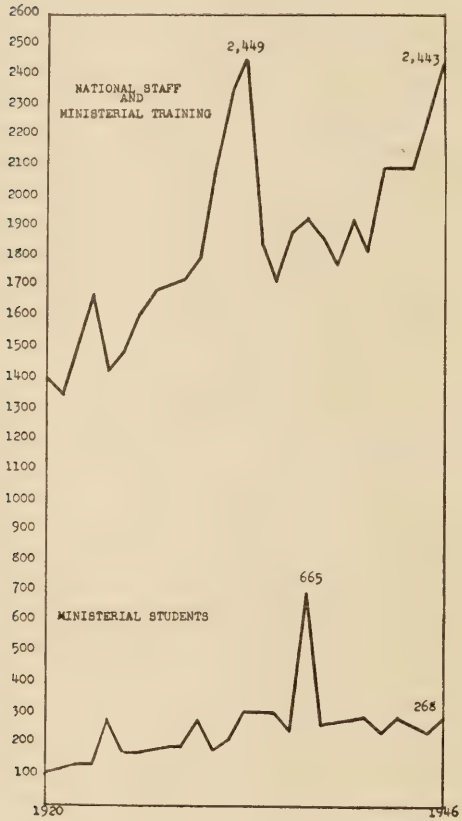
Along with the problem of salaries and support is the problem of the provision of retirement funds. It must be remembered that a large section of the foreign staff of the Society is coming to the age of retirement. The obligation to these constitutes a very serious problem of support.

One of the most difficult problems faced by the mission in its budget making is that of the provision of living quarters and living support of missionaries home on furlough. In most instances, it is much easier for a missionary to live on the field on the present salary than it is at home. Problems of excessive rent and high cost of living are proving to be almost insurmountable at the present time.

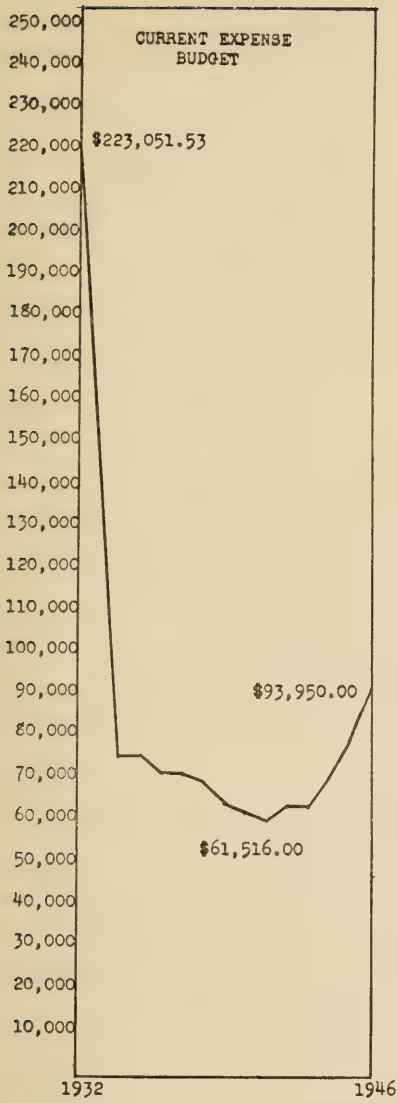
In addition to the factors stated above, the problem of mission work in the Orient has become exceedingly aggravated by disturbed

conditions following the war which have caused living costs to so skyrocket that no salary basis can be accurately determined, and missionaries have been placed on a drawing allowance which enables them to secure enough from the Society with which to live regardless of what that amount may be. These factors should enable the churches to see that the problem is not one of just sending missionaries out but is one of continued support.

Support of Nationals

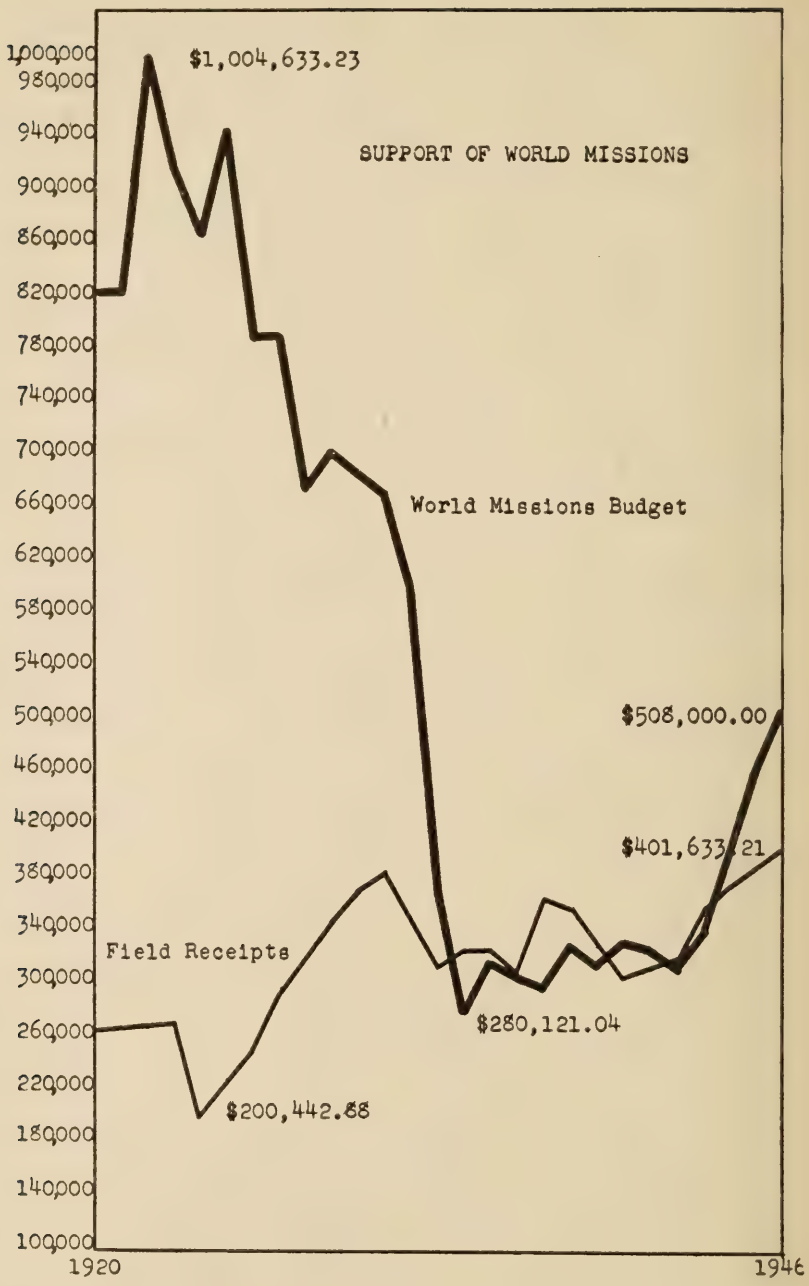


The largest single factor that enabled the Society to stabilize its work during the years of depression and in the early years of the war was a well qualified staff of nationals. In 1920 there were 1,427 nationals which rose in 1933 to 2,449. Between 1933 and 1946 it dropped again with a numbering of about 1,700 and now in 1946 it is back to 2,443. However, within these years, the nationals have been receiving better education which in turn lifted their standard of living so it is becoming increasingly evident that the support that has been provided them in the years past will not be adequate in these days. The nationals are supported out of what is known in the foreign budget as current expense. This item within the budget has never risen to its pre-depression basis. In 1932 the current expense budget of the foreign division was around $223,000.00, in 1946, $93,000.00 Yet there has been added additional workers to the staff with more responsibility placed on them which must be met by more adequate support.



In addition to the problem of support of the nationals, there is the very intricate problem which deals with the relationship between the nationals and the missionary staff. As the nationals rise in education and preparation, they naturally expect to have a more definite part in the administration and in the forming of policies of the mission itself, which is natural and is being planned for. Increasingly the missionaries are asking that their relationship to the national be that of a colleague or a partner rather than that of a supervisor or director. This is placing a new dignity upon the service that the national can render to the Kingdom. The response to this attitude on the part of the mission staff is very gratifying but it does lay upon the Society increasing budget burdens because it will take more funds.

To enable the Society to continue to raise the standards of its national leadership, plans have been inaugurated in the Crusade not only to increase the budget of current expense but to provide scholarships that will bring nationals to the United States or provide higher training in their own countries.


1,000,000
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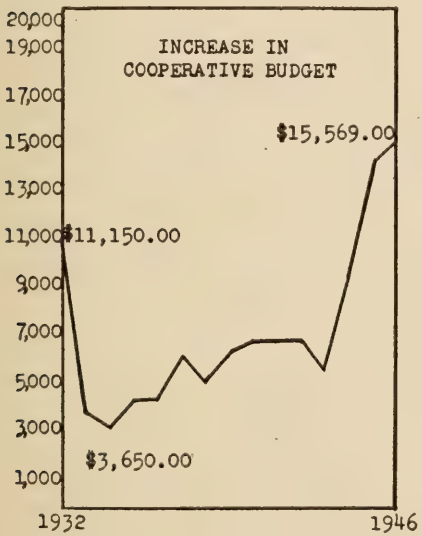
500,000
460,000
420,000
380,000
340,000
300,000
260,000
220,000
180,000
140,000
100,000
1920
1946
$1,004,633.23
SUPPORT OF WORLD MISSIONS
World Missions Budget
$508,000.00
$401,633.21
Field Receipts
$280,121.04
$200,442.88

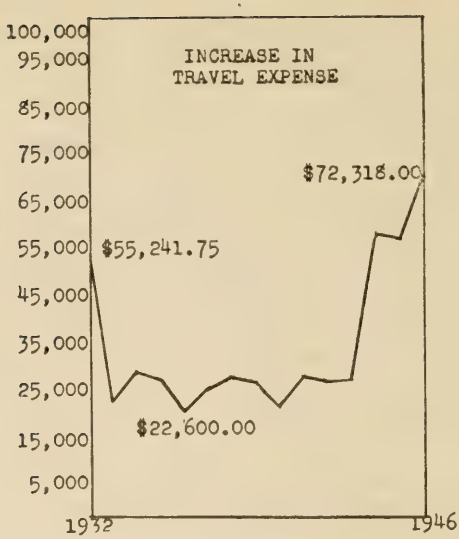
Although there has been a very splendid increase in the giving of the churches of the brotherhood for world missions, it must be remembered that this giving has not been restored to its high level in the early 20's when the missionary staff numbered 339. It is necessary that the brotherhood understand this situation in order that it may be seen how this particular phase of the problem effects all of the program.

The high peak in the budget of the world work was reached in 1922 and '23. In 1922 the budget for world missions was $1,004,633.23; in 1923 it was $919,951.66. Another high year was in 1925 when the budget was $948,678.77. The low year was reached in the 30's when it dropped to slightly below $300,000.00. There has been an increase since 1942, the budget being $508,000.00 in 1946. It can be readily seen, however, that this is only approximately 50% of the budget of the early 20's.

It is interesting to note that the giving from the field, or as is commonly known the receipts from the field, has maintained a steady, though erratic, increase during these years. These receipts have risen from $200,442.88 in 1924 to $401,633.21 in 1946; and during the 1930's and the early 1940's the giving from the churches in America and the receipts from the field were approximately the same. In other words, the work on the field has increased in its stewardship whereas the vision of world outreach of the churches in America has not shown a comparable growth.



There has been some question as to how the increases which have been secured have been used. One very expensive operation at the present time is travel. In 1932 travel costs were $55,241.75; this dropped to $22,600.00 in 1936; but has risen to $72,318.00 in 1946. The high cost of travel has absorbed a large amount of the additional funds which have been provided by the increased giving of the churches. This travel, of course, is for getting the missionaries to and

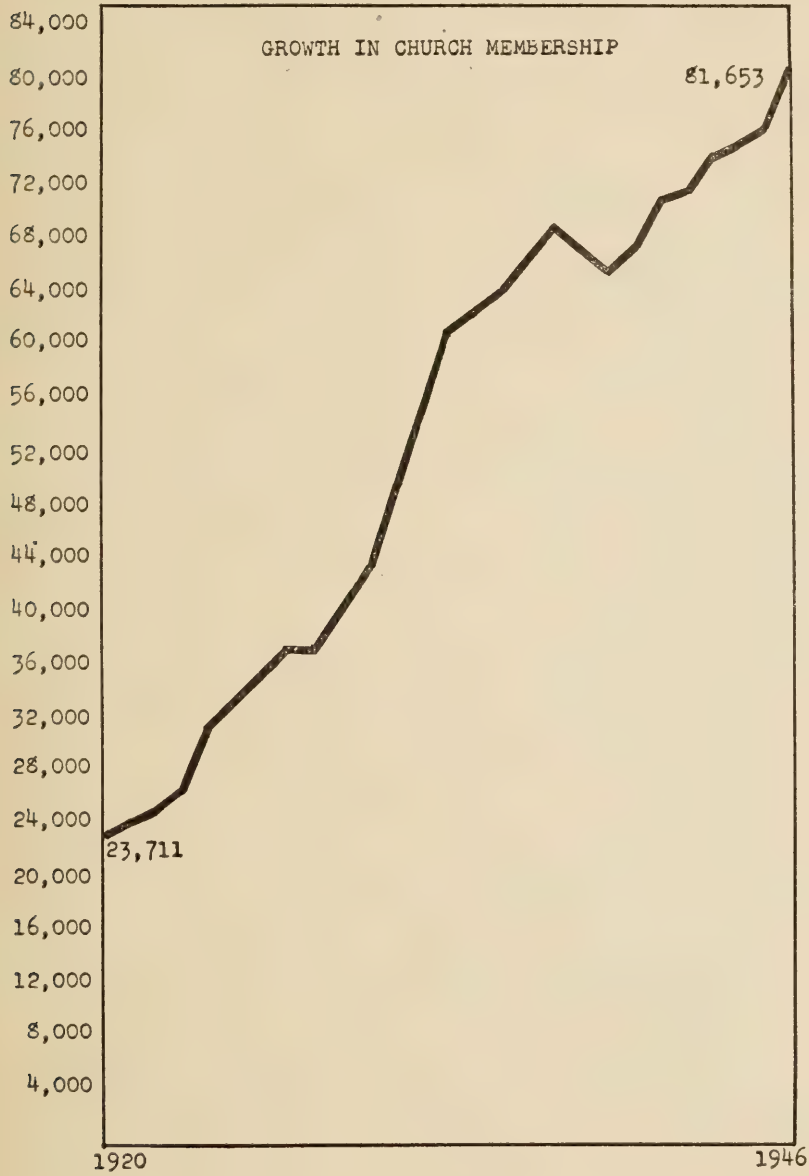


from their fields. Another increased cost is the current budget which takes care of the current operating expenses, the paying of nationals, the maintenance of the stations on each field. In 1932 it was $223,051.53; it dropped to the tragic low of $61,516.00 in 1941 and has risen in 1946 to $93,950.00. Another factor is that in 1936 there were 165 missionaries on the field and now 202. That is an increase of 37 and this increase means a considerable increase in the budget. Other items are increases of the salaries of the missionaries and higher furlough rent and medical expense. Participation in cooperative work has increased from $11,777.75 in 1940-41 to $26,485.00 in 1946-47. These items are indicative of the absorption of the gain in giving and how it was used.

Growth of the Work

During the period from 1920 to 1946, in spite of all vicissitudes incurred in the problems of budget and staff, the work on the field has shown a very gratifying growth. The most satisfying is in the field of church membership. The membership of the churches in 1920 was 23,711 and in 1946 was 81,653. This growth during a time when the staff was reduced and budgets were not as adequate as they should have been is indicative of the solid foundation upon which the work of the

society was built. However, with this growth, the increased responsibility involving the nurture and care of the churches has increased proportionately, and constitutes one of the major problems that must be met. Along with the growth of church membership has been the



number of congregations that are entirely self-supporting. In 1920 there were none, there were 3 in 1923 and in 1946 there were 635 congregations.

Another gratifying indication of growth is in the number of nationals who are being enlisted in the work throughout the world. There has also been a steady growth in the number of ministerial students. Another extensive indication of growth has been in the number of out-stations, that is, the outreach of the general missionary work. In 1920 there were 131 of these out-stations, in 1946 there were 1,094. This shows the scope of the work and reveals also the basic solidarity of the leadership of the program and the increased use of nationals.

The mission has maintained an average of 444 schools from the period of 1920 to 1946, with an average of 15,261 students per year. When it is realized how much work is incurred in maintaining such a large number of schools and in carrying for this enrollment, some conception of the tremendous burden that has been placed on the shoulders of the staff is realized.

During the same time the doctors and nurses have given 11,719,521 treatments. This, with reduced medical staff, is also an indication of the vigor of the life of the mission.

An interesting feature that indicates steady growth is found in the receipts of the churches and mission institutions. From 1920 to 1946 the receipts from the field, including gifts to the church, hospital, fees, school fees, etc., have amounted to a total of $7,876,752.18.

One of the most difficult problems faced by the mission is the proper housing of the staff. A large number of the houses were built in the early days of the mission in which it was not only a missionary residence but classes and services were held within the houses, thus the houses were large buildings which are now expensive and difficult to keep up. Then in addition, the houses located in a tropical climate must be replaced and rehabilitated. Consequently one of the big problems that is faced by the mission is the problem of proper housing for the staff in order that they may live healthful lives and also that they may be in surroundings that are conducive to a more effective work.

Another interesting problem which has bearing upon the work of the mission is that of transportation. In most of our fields, India, Africa, China and Latin America, good roads have been constructed. This necessitates the provision of proper motor transportation. For example, where it formerly took weeks to cover one field in Africa by boat now by car it can be covered in the matter of days. This not only enables the mission to have a greater outreach but lessens the work of the staff.

Another building problem is the adequate housing of schools, churches, and hospitals. Most of the buildings we have are old and in the war-devastated areas many of them have been completely destroyed or badly damaged. This is accentuated by the need of competent builders who can utilize the materials at hand in building substantial housing for the work.

Of course one of the greatest needs that must be met is the complete reconstruction and rehabilitation of the stations and work within the war-devastated areas of the Pacific. Estimates have been made as to what this will involve in the way of restoration of equipment and are to be found in the Crusade askings.

Expansion of the Fields

In most of our fields throughout the world, Disciples of Christ have accepted responsibility for a specific area. There has been insistence on the part of some brotherhood leaders that we do not only assume this responsibility but we also take upon ourselves additional fields in order that we may more adequately fulfil our mission to the world. However, we must understand that in no sense of the word could it be said that Disciples of Christ have adequately occupied any field for which they have assumed responsibility. For example, we have a church membership now of 81,000 yet the population for which we are responsible in our ten fields throughout the world is over 14,000,000. The truth of the

matter is we have concentrated our efforts within relatively small areas of the territory for which we are responsible by the establishing of new stations rather than entering new fields. We have sufficient background of language and program that will enable us to enter into these areas where we are already established with greater ease than entering into a new field. The possibility of expansion is infinite throughout all our work but it seems to the United Society that that expansion should be within the areas for which we are already responsible.

Increased Cooperation

The basic problem before every mission field is that of augmenting its resources in order that it may more adequately carry forward its work. It is obvious against the tremendous background of non-Christian cultures that any mission that feels it can carry the total program is deluding itself. In practically all of the fields there are cooperative movements in which we have the opportunity to share. These, in some instances, are institutions such as hospitals, schools and other type of work in which we join with other church groups and jointly carry forward a program. In most fields, this procedure is being enlarged through national Christian councils in which we can have an ever-expanding program of fellowship and work. These councils in some instances are growing into a united church movement in which the Disciples of Christ, believing in a larger unity, should have an ever increasing part. Added to this there is developing, within the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, a desire for a great united Protestant missions movement. The Disciples of Christ must share in this also. It must be understood, however, that all of these enterprises will involve larger support.

The Crusade

In the foregoing statement of the problems of conducting the world missionary program of the Disciples of Christ, there has been an attempt to show some of the basic factors that must be met by A Crusade for a Christian World. In the askings of The United Christian Missionary Society there has been an effort to meet these problems. It is not to be expected that the Crusade will meet them completely but it will assist in preparing the way for greater effectiveness in the projecting of the world missionary program for which we are responsible.

The World Mission and the Crusade

"As the Father knoweth me, I know the Father; and I lay down my life for the sheep." John 10:15.

"And other sheep I have which are not of this fold. Them also I must bring and they shall hear my voice: and they shall be one flock, one shepherd." John 10:16.

IV. The World Mission and the Crusade

The Urgency of the Situation

It seems almost trite to speak in these days concerning the vast problems confronting mankind that deal with human need. The reiteration of the desolation of civilization and of the destitution of humanity is not necessary with Christians who have as their major concern the constructive rehabilitation of that civilization and the redemption of mankind. However, we are very prone in these days following the war to relax from the strain and tenseness of the times through which we have passed and seem quite willing to resume the same easy way of conducting our work that prevailed before the catastrophe fell on us. We seem to fail to realize that the same factors that brought about the tragedy of World War II are inherent in our present day situation, despite the terrible lessons that the war has taught us.

The fact that the progress of the spiritual attainments of mankind has been so woefully behind those of scientific achievements should at least impress upon us the necessity of doing something now in our generation to prevent a similar catastrophe that will inevitably follow unless our way is radically changed. We are hearing much these days of the atomic age, and we are beginning to realize that unless we are alert, another world war will bring the end of mankind and of civilization. So it is not necessary to discuss these issues in detail, but only to call to our minds the fact that as Christians there is placed upon us a situation, the urgency of which demands our immediate attention. We will either Christianize our civilization or our civilization will paganize and destroy us. Unless the church becomes fired with the evangel of the immediate, unless we as Christians become determined that we are going to apply this gospel in which we believe—the church is done. The forces confronting it are too strong, too wicked, for us to assume another concept.

As a people we have been content to keep the machine running. If we had coal in the basement of our churches, a preacher in the pulpit, a few functioning organizations and a static membership, we were proud of our success. If The United Christian Missionary Society were free from debt, could balance its budget and maintain at least a skeleton force in world fields, it was being run successfully. Unless we atack the world of paganism and sin with the same fervor that we attacked our enemies in the war, we are going to be defeated. This is no time for the church or its organizations to play it safe. Unless we augment our forces abroad in

order to meet the terrific problems and the heavy schedule of work which is laid upon every phase of our enterprise, we will fail our trust. Every phase of work within our world mission task is in desperate need of enlarging and augmenting an already over-worked staff.

The urgency of this situation is revealed in the problems of juvenile and adult delinquency here at home, excessive drinking, low moral standards, the cynicism that is prevalent everywhere, and the fact that many of our churches and Sunday schools are playing a losing game in the maintaining of their life in the community. It is evident in the fact that our people have lost their sense of evangelism and ability to witness for Christ. It is evident in our willingness to compromise and keep quiet on vital social issues. It is evident in the fact that we have lost our passion for the purpose which brought Disciples of Christ into being—the unity of God's peoples. It is evident in our foreign fields where we have great areas assigned to us to evangelize and to establish the church. We have never fully occupied any field for which we have assumed responsibility. In areas where people are eager to hear and accept the word of Christ, we have been playing around the fringes. We have been receiving hundreds into the church where we could be reeciving tens of thousands.

The great churches of the world are moving into a new era of faith. Our people need a staggering task—one that shocks them into the realization of their being called Christian. They all need to feel the dynamic power of a great cause for God and an over-burdening challenge that sweeps them off their feet into new vistas of undertaking to be accomplished and dreams to be achieved.

Objectives of Advance

The needs that call forth this effort are rooted in the breadth of our conception of the Christian mission and the seriousness with which we approach the task that has been committed to us across the world. The needs are as broad and as deep as are his message and the human needs which Christ came to serve. If the Society is to do its task well it must be equipped to do that for which it was called into being.

In our mission fields across the world this means that not only are they to receive our aid, they are to participate in the soul stirring program of the Crusade. The way they seek to share is revealed in the goals and objectives they have set for themselves.

Program Activity Objectives for the World Fields

Evangelism—an increase of 50,000 in church membership by 1950.

Christian Education—the organizing of 50 new Sunday schools; an increase of 5,000 in Sunday school enrollment; an increase of 6,500 in the enrollment of young people's organizations; the encouragement of the organization of leadership training classes and laboratory schools in all our fields.

Leadership—the training and enlisting of 700 additional national workers and the recruiting of 75 new ministerial students; a program that involves more thorough training for all national workers in all our fields.

Stewardship—an increase of $50,000.00 in the annual giving of the churches by 1950.

Classification of Askings of World Missions by Countries

1.	Argentina	$ 91,000.00
2.	Paraguay	50,700.00
3.	Mexico	76,400.00
4.	Puerto Rico	92,000.00
5.	Latin American General	28,000.00
6.	India	314,500.00
7.	Africa	321,500.00
8.	South Africa	12,000.00
9.	China	539,000.00
10.	Japan	52,000.00
11.	Philippine Islands	68,000.00
12.	Jamaica	16,000.00
13.	Work Funds	307,000.00
14.	First year salary and equipment fund for 123 missionaries	280,500.00
15.	Fund to meet rising costs and emergent work	265,900.00
	Total Crusade askings for World Missions	$2,514,500.00

General Classification of the Askings of World Missions in Terms of Needs

It is almost impossible to interpret the needs of world missions in terms graphic enough to reveal just what is involved. The needs determining the advance of Christian missions are so great that mere cataloguing of them becomes cold and lifeless unless we can see beyond them

to the countless thousands of people to be redeemed, taught and healed. The following figures constitute a broad mission program by presenting a pattern of need that must be met through the Crusade. The total Crusade objective for world missions through The United Christian Missionary Society is $2,514,500.00.

1. *Reconstruction and Rehabilitation*

The Crusade will enable the missionaries to undertake the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation in China, Japan and the Philippines. This involves not only the restoration of equipment but also an attempt to meet the staggering problem of inflation and the consequent high cost of living.

The Crusade asking for reconstruction and rehabilitation of mission property and program_$515,000.00

2. *New Missionaries*

The need for additional missionaries is so great that it seems almost trite to state it. Throughout the ten fields there have been built great and effective missions. Behind this imposing work is over a half century of devotion and consecration. The missionary staff must be augmented. The Crusade will bring the missionary staff up to effective administration.

The Crusade asking for missionary personnel will provide the first year's salary and equipment for 123 missionaries_____$280,500.00

3. *New Churches*

New churches of dignity and beauty are to be built in areas in Latin America, Africa and India. The churches that are to be built in the Orient are to be provided through the reconstruction and rehabilitation fund. In mission lands of great pagan temples and cathedrals the testimony of a beautiful little Protestant church of the living Christ speaks impressively of "The Way, The Truth, and The Life," when planted along some mighty river or in some jungle fastness. The churches that our missionaries dreamed about are ready to be built.

The Crusade asking for church buildings____$200,500.00

4. *New Schools*

There never are enough schools. The buildings that house thousands of pupils on the mission fields have been, and are, most inadequate. Most of them are getting to be very old and an old building in a tropical climate becomes increasingly difficult to use. The askings contemplate a real extension of school facilities in India and Africa.

The Crusade asking for school funds_____$139,000.00

5. *Union Schools*

As a people we share in great union schools in Latin America and China. These institutions are administered and supported cooperatively. The Disciples of Christ have a major part in their care and the future leadership of our church is dependent upon their effective work.

The Crusade asking for union schools is____$167,500.00

6. *Missionary Homes*

The manner in which people live has a direct bearing upon the effectiveness of their work. There is no desire on the part of the Society to provide luxurious living; but there is a real desire to house its missionaries comfortably and healthfully. In some of our fields there must be a real program of housing. In many instances the early residences of the mission were used not only for living quarters but as a base for the work; these were large old houses which were uncomfortable and unsanitary. The Society is convinced that missionaries should not be sent out unless we can properly house them.

The Crusade asking for homes for
missionaries _____$135,800.00

7. *New Hospitals*

The great arm of world missions is that of healing. Hospitals have not only provided a tremendous evangelistic outreach but have served man in his deepest physical need. Our hospitals are in need of repair, rehabilitation and extension. The program planned will multiply their effectiveness many fold.

The Crusade asking for hospitals_____$141,700.00

8. *Field Transportation*

With the world's roads becoming increasingly improved, the same trend is found within even the most remote sections of mission fields where once travel was by foot path, boat, or ox cart, now excellent highways make available even the remotest sections within relatively few hours travel. This necessitates for each of our fields adequate motor transportation. These cars will be mission property and will enable the staff to meet the ever increasing expansion of the work.

The Crusade asking for field transportation___$82,100.00

9. *General Cooperation*

The Disciples of Christ believe in cooperation. It is fitting, therefore, that a considerable portion of the present effort within the Crusade be

allocated to cooperative enterprises which involves supporting items, such as, Protestant councils, sharing in joint evangelistic, educational and medical work. There is also an opportunity of radio cooperation, a sharing in radio evangelism which has the possibilities of tremendous effectiveness.

The Crusade asking for general cooperation_$103,000.00

10. Scholarships

The future church work of lasting nature is dependent upon the quality of leadership provided. It is planned that we provide scholarships for outstanding young men and women in order that they may augment their present training and have the opportunity to study either in advance schools in their own countries or be brought to the United States for study. This program will hasten the day when the younger churches of mission fields become self-supporting and self-propagating.

The Crusade asking for scholarships_____$61,500.00

11. Enlarged Services

Means are being sought to enlarge the service of the mission and the opening of new stations. This will involve the enlargement of the print shops in order that a better literature be provided and the establishment of power units, such as, light plants where none are provided, the establishment of rural mission work and many other services that will increase the effectiveness of the mission program.

The Crusade asking for enlarged services___$115,000.00

12. Work Funds

The most vexing problem in conducting the mission is providing adequate working budgets. Working budgets include such items as, salaries of our national workers, books, supplies, medicine, equipment and station upkeep. It controls by its liberality or its restrictions the outreach of the evangelistic call of the mission. A fund is sought which will enable the Society to stabilize its outreach in these years of inflation and strain.

The Crusade asking for work funds_____$307,000.00

13. Emergent Work Fund

The Society is aware that in these uncertain days there will be tremendous responsibilities that can only be met when they occur and

cannot be planned for in advance. It is very necessary that there be available a sum that will enable the Society to meet these problems when crisis comes upon it.

The Crusade asking for emergent work fund	$265,900.00
Total for world missions	$2,514,500.00

Beyond the Crusade

"If ye abide in me, and my word abide in you, ask whatsoever ye will, and it shall be done unto you." John 15:7.

"As the Father hath loved me, I also have loved you: abide ye in my love." John 15:9.

"All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. . . .

"Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations; . . . And lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Matt. 28:19-20.

V. Beyond the Crusade

Long Range Planning

A Crusade for a Christian World as it applies to world missions must be thought of as only a beginning of the task that is to be done. The Crusade will enable The United Christian Missionary Society to restore and rehabilitate its world work but it will not take care of the need of expansion that is present on every field, nor will it enable the Society to assume its rightful share of the total task of world evangelization. Such a program involves far more than can be encompassed within the program of the Crusade. It must be kept in mind that the Crusade is but a first step in the brotherhood's long range responsibility for the program of world missions. However, upon the success of the Crusade is dependent the whole pattern of the long range plans and programs for without stabilization by the Crusade such planning would be futile. The objectives and plans as outlined here show a trend of thinking that will have decided influence upon the next decade of missionary endeavor.

The Staff

In order that the missionary staff may be maintained on the field at 300, it will be necessary to provide for a 25% furlough turnover which will mean a total missionary staff of 400. It is estimated that a staff of 300 missionaries on the field, all the time, will enable the society to take care of its present task and provide for adequate extension.

Because of the loss in staff due to retirement, illness and other causes, it will be necessary that funds be provided to send to the fields at least 25 new missionaries a year for the next ten years. This involves adequate funds for scholarships and equipment. To maintain and hold a staff of this size will mean the increasing of the budget of the foreign division practically 50% in order that salaries may be maintained and stabilized at a living figure and that working funds be provided in sufficient quantity that their work is underwritten. It also means having funds for retirement, not only for missionaries, but to meet a total program of retirement of the national staff on all the fields.

Occupation of the Field

Throughout this pamphlet it has been reiterated that our first obligation is to occupy the fields we now have. Any long range planning that has less than this for its goal is futile. Plans must be inaugurated that will enable the world mission enterprise of the United Society to serve the fields for which it is responsible.

Program Stabilization

The three basic elements of the program of world missions are evangelism, education and health. It is necessary that evangelism, as it relates to all, must become more clearly defined and results more definitely planned for. In other words all functions of the mission being evangelistic in purpose must be tested against the results obtained.

The educational program of the mission must be studied as to its adequacy in providing leadership for the mission and for the church. It must be stabilized so that the development of its program can be accurately plotted to predetermined objectives and ends. The whole relationship of mission education to state education must be evaluated and considered. But basic to it all must be a study of the relationship of the program of education to the evangelistic purposes of the mission.

The medical program must be evaluated in light of its ability to do the job of preventative medicine, health education and sanitation and the provision of a medical staff of nationals who may be depended upon to carry forward the medical program of the mission. Medicine must be studied in relation to the provision of state medicine and in its relationship to the evangelistic task of the mission.

Cooperative Planning

Plans are being considered by Protestant mission groups looking toward a joining of all missionary societies and boards in great cooperative projects throughout the world. The Disciples of Christ in any long range planning must be aware of these enterprises and incorporate them in their plans for any large development of their fields.

Enlargement of Services

In addition to the program of evangelism, education and medicine, a long range program will involve the provision of new services, such as rural missions, city missions, social welfare, church extension and in addition the use of modern techniques, as radio and motion pictures will be incorporated in long range planning.

Exchange Leadership

The long range view will involve definite plans for exchange leadership of Americans and nationals, both for study and public service, in order that a larger cultural acquaintance may be secured.

Increased Annual Support

The long range program will only succeed to the extent that the church in America is able to stabilize and support it on a level that is worthy. This stabilization will require meeting fully the financial support of the mission as to staff and program funds.

"THINK OF THESE THINGS"

Along these lines the society will draw the detailed plans and specifications for the days beyond the Crusade. The outreach of this program will be as broad as the interests of the Kingdom and as sturdy and as strong as the devotion and consecration of our people permit it to be. This will involve the rethinking of not only the world program but the program of the church itself. Too long has world missions been an extra of local church interests. The Christian religion is a universal religion, the Christian gospel is a universal gospel—brotherhood, goodwill and Christian love are not the private possession of the local church to be expressed within the confines of its parish.

The evangelism of today must be the evangelism of universality, converts join the church not alone for personal salvation but for world redemption. The local church becomes local only in the sense of location. In reality it is a unit of the world church. It is located on the street called humanity that stretches from the doorway of every race, color or nationality of the earth to the Kingdom of Heaven. The church is too great for isolation in a world which has shrunk its boundaries into a world neighborhood through technical advance in world communication and transportation. Living in such an intimate world neighborhood the church must attack the problems of evil and paganism on a world scale with the same courage and vigor as it does within its community.

The stewardship of the church must be rethought. No longer can the budget of the church be divided comfortably between local needs and world needs with all the comfort on the local side. The church that is a world church has a world budget wherein the needs of its world obligation have an equal consideration with its local necessities. There is no question that the local program needs to be adequately supported but with the concept of a universal church that program cannot and must not be financed at the expense of its world interests. We are now entering one of the greatest eras of building our church in America has ever known. If that building is done at the expense of the world mission of the church, the church in America not only will lose its soul but it will lose its charter of world Christianity.

As the church faces its stewardship in its participation in the church universal so must it reteach its people as to their individual stewardship. Membership in the church should be counted as membership in the world church and this involves both sides of the church envelope or better yet involves complete participation in the interests and support of the world church. It is no longer a matter of choice; it is now an indication of Christian citizenship, Christian brotherhood and Christian sincerity. The real Christian of today and tomorrow must individually accept and support the church universal as his own and realize there is no individual salvation apart from the total family of God which is made up of the people of the earth wherever they may be or whatever their race, color, or nationality.

The church universal takes for granted the obligation of cooperation. Real Christianity assumes it and world community demands it. The church will seek ways whereby it may cooperate with fellow Christians everywhere and demand of its servants throughout the world that they also join hands in the projection of cooperative interest in world brotherhood. People that find ways to work together will find the path to larger unity and fellowship smoothed and that the barriers of tradition and prejudice no longer exist. The way to unity is working together in common tasks for the Kingdom of God.

The church universal is a church of courage. As it throws open its doors and windows to the world, it also invites the world to enter in. It will not tolerate narrow creedal, racial or social prejudice to control its immediate situation while it, at the same time, admits that God is the Father of all mankind and that men everywhere are brothers. It will not only deplore evil it will fight evil. It will demand of its people a life that is in harmony with the Gospel it proclaims and in light of that harmony pay the price of living it out in every aspect of its relationship.

The church that has this sense of world mission of universality will also be aware of the importance of time. The sands of our hours are running out. The world has just gone through the most demoralizing war of all history and is plunging helplessly toward another which, if those who have created our scientific and technological civilization are to be believed, is the end of that civilization and perhaps of man himself. The church must never forget that the causes that have brought the world to this sorry pass are the business of the church. It was for the redemption of man and his world that God gave his son. God's son died for the world but he gave to the church the way whereby the world might be saved. To this end the church must rededicate itself. It hasn't

much time. The forces of evil are strong and are armed as never before. The church cannot wait for some future generation to save it. The church must redeem its world now. Time is running out!

A Crusade for a Christian World is the means of our sharing in a world revival. It is the dawn of a new day of spiritual resurgence. It is our opportunity within our generation. It will cost!

But a Crusade is a Crusade and world redemption cannot be bought cheaply.

A World Church is a Crusading Church.

A CRUSADE FOR A CHRISTIAN WORLD
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